

Training Division

On September 14, 1931, the law creating the Missouri State Highway Patrol became effective. The statute creating the organization provided for a superintendent who would be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the governor. Our country was in the midst of a great depression in 1931 and jobs were hard to find. Thus, approximately 5,000 applications were received for the initial appointments to the Patrol.

The original act creating the Highway Patrol provided for a force of 115 patrolmen and 10 captains; however, because of a limited appropriation, the number of appointments was limited to six captains and 49 patrolmen (55 men). Half of the new appointees were Republican with the other half being Democrat. Most of them were either former servicemen or had military training in the National Guard. The selected appointees reported to the St. Louis Police Academy on October 5, 1931, for six weeks of intensive training.

Throughout their training, the recruits were frequently reminded that they were to be, *"A group of gentlemen who would enforce the law"*. This has continued to be the basic philosophy of the organization. *"Service and Protection"* was adopted as the motto of the Highway Patrol and enforcement of the laws has embraced the policy that it is best to *"temper justice with common sense"*. The expression *"When in doubt, don't"* was used in training from the beginning of the organization and continues to this day. Upon completion of the training period, the initial members were assigned to one of six troops located in various parts of the state. They were given one week to make preparations toward their move to their assigned locations.

Two training classes were held in 1932 at General Headquarters. The addition of 19 troopers brought the force of the Patrol to 75 men. The year 1933 was very eventful for the Highway Patrol, with events negating the need for much in the way of training. Members of the department felt severe budget cuts in state appropriations. Salaries were dropped and 10 men were dismissed as a result of these cuts. It was not until 1935 that the next training class was held at Camp Clark in Nevada for 35 troopers. While 1936 passed with limited formal training being provided, of significance was every man receiving first aid training for the first time. The Red Cross emblem then became an official part of the uniform.

In 1937, 36 men were chosen from over 7,500 applicants to attend training. They were summoned to training at Camp Clark on July 1, 1937, where they embarked upon an intensive training period which lasted the entire month, consisting of both day and night classes. During the month, they were required to complete a schedule including full courses in law, public speaking, marksmanship, identification, highway safety and accident prevention, records and reports, military drill and courtesy, first aid, and practical work in all these branches of activity. Members of the Patrol who had specialized in particular phases of patrol work and citizens who were qualified, by experience or specialized training, to give the highest type of instruction in subjects requiring expert or professional knowledge, gave the instruction. The graduation of the

new troopers brought the Patrol to its fully authorized complement of 125 men. They began active duty August 9, 1937, on a probationary status for the first six months of duty under the supervision of experienced troopers. The period of probation was then ended and they became regular members of the patrol, subject to removal only for cause and after a hearing before the superintendent, who was vested with exclusive jurisdiction in the premises.

Then, as now, the Patrol was quite careful in the training of its personnel. Outside of the larger cities of the state, there was no police organization having the advantage of such training as was given to the members of the Missouri State Highway Patrol. Through the late 1930s, in the case of accident investigation, the Patrol alone of the rural police units had given its personnel such training. It was felt that doing so was absolutely essential to fulfill the mission of the Patrol through good and efficient accident prevention work.

In 1939, the State Legislature amended the Patrol law to provide for an increase of 50 members, increasing the authorized strength of the Highway Patrol to 175. To secure the most acceptable men for these additional appointments, examinations were held in September 1939, for approximately 700 applicants selected from over 9,000 applications on file. This preliminary selection was based on qualifications stated on the application and preliminary checks by personal investigation and questionnaire concerning the applicant's reputation in his home community. The 700 applicants then came to Jefferson City to undergo various tests. The scores of each applicant were compiled and averaged, and selection of the 50 appointees was then made from the highest averages in the competitive examinations, with consideration of the bipartisan requirements of the law.

The successful applicants became members of the largest recruit class to date. They were trained for their duties at Camp Hawthorne near Kaiser, MO, during the period from October 1, to November 11, 1939. The intensive training schedule included courses in accident prevention and investigation, criminal law, motor vehicle law, first aid, identification, records and reports, jiu-jitsu, military drill, and marksmanship. Since traffic regulation was the primary function of the Patrol, approximately 70 percent of the time was spent on traffic subjects. Training in firearms was offered, not only from the standpoint of protection to the officer, but to the end that its necessary use may not at any time bring injury to an innocent bystander. The instruction in the school was again largely supplied by members of the Patrol who were specialized in particular phases of patrol activity and citizens who were qualified through specialized training to offer instruction in subjects requiring professional knowledge.

At the conclusion of this training program, the appointees were commissioned members of the Patrol and placed on duty with an experienced member during a six-month probationary period. Each of the probationers proved satisfactory and was subject to removal only for cause and after a hearing before the superintendent. The rather lengthy training program following an extremely careful selection of men was made imperative by the modern methods employed by the criminal of the time. Motor cars, better highways, and densely populated metropolitan areas created policing difficulties that demanded professional service. To cope with these conditions, the efficient law enforcement agency had to have trained, intelligent men, who were

physically fit and morally sound. Excepting the police departments of the larger municipalities, the Patrol offered the only trained police personnel in Missouri, and the only such organization in operation on a statewide basis. The class of 1939 brought the Patrol to its fully authorized strength of 175, the largest since its inception.

Nineteen new members were added to the Patrol roster in January 1942, in accordance with the provisions of the amendment to the Patrol law passed by the 61st General Assembly allowing temporary replacements for members who were called into military service. The training school of one month's duration was held in Jefferson City from December 22, 1941 to January 20, 1942, and dealt with the same subjects standardized by the past Patrol schools. These additions brought the Patrol membership back to normal with a few exceptions.

Eighteen members of the Highway Patrol were called to military service in 1942. This left the department shorthanded. A great deal of the Patrol's time and energy was being spent making internal security investigations and escorting war and military production. In order to be prepared to handle some of the emergencies that might arise during the war, the department formed the Missouri State Highway Auxiliary Patrol. Members of this group were given 16 weeks of training and spent two nights each month riding with members of the Patrol.

Like criminals of today, those of the late 1930s and early 1940s adapted to law enforcement's efforts to curtail their activities. As a result, in April 1942, a retraining school lasting for one week was held for the troop commanders and troop sergeants to acquaint them with new ideas in police methods. The work consisted of a review of old and new methods of law enforcement and an exchange of ideas between members in order to establish uniform policy of operation throughout the state. In May, a series of three such schools were set up for the remainder of the personnel, with approximately one-third of them attending each week. The curriculum consisted of classes in motor vehicle law, criminal law, scientific crime detection, accident prevention, first aid, records and reports, the care and practical use of firearms, judo, physical exercise, and military drill. All of these schools were held on the state fairgrounds in Sedalia with the personnel under strict supervision from 6:00 a.m. until 10:00 p.m. This retraining was highly successful. It not only provided the troopers a much needed review, but also helped weld together all of the members into a single tight fitting unit to combat the new threats to the security of the people.

On November 6, 1942, the second group of applicants was examined and 20 men were chosen to replace the members taken into the armed forces after January. The training school, held on the state fairgrounds, began December 14, and lasted for six weeks. Under the direction of the first Patrol's first training officer, Sergeant Kenneth K. Johnson, the curriculum had changed from the old order. While the basic subjects were not changed, they were followed out in more minute detail. Whereas in the past, General Headquarters supplied the instructors for the school, under the new order many of the instructors were drawn from the field. The school, in general, followed the organizational plan of the National Police Academy.

World War II was raging in 1943 and the demands of the organization were increasing every day. By now, 44 members of the Highway Patrol had been called to military service with several others in various types of defense work. Over the next two

years 12 members would be added to the organization while the type of service rendered by police organizations changed drastically. As a result, a 15-day school for Patrol officers was held on the fairgrounds at Sedalia for handling wartime traffic, military escorts and convoys, and sabotage.

The changes in services being provided made it necessary to change the way officers were being trained. Although experience was still found to be a good teacher, it was obvious that officers needed to be subjected to an intensive course of classroom instruction before they could be considered efficient and competent. Modern police methods of the time proved to involve the use of techniques in many instances that could not be learned altogether through experience. The trend in the police field was turning to giving the recruit a classroom version of the knowledge gained by experienced officers, together with some of the reasoning behind the methods used, before he went on the job.

Much like troopers of today, members of the Patrol then also found themselves many miles from assistance. This required they be trained to handle all types of cases. Regardless of the amount of training these officers received, they frequently encountered cases that taxed their initiative and resourcefulness to the limit. Special emphasis was placed on physical training in addition to the numerous subjects covering general police knowledge. This included such activities as boxing, rope climbing, volleyball, punching bag, military drill, and motorcycle riding.

Although all new members were in school for six weeks before going on active duty, their training did not stop there. With the implementation of annual retraining schools, every effort was made to bring the latest information available to officers during the training period. The members themselves were called upon to contribute constructive ideas gained through their experience in the field. During the annual school held in 1944, each member of the patrol gave a 10-minute talk on a case he had handled, emphasizing points of educational value to other members. Another outstanding feature of this school was the introduction of life saving and water safety into the training program. Although all members did not become experts at this particular activity, those who already knew how to swim did gain considerable knowledge and ability. In addition, a beginner's course was offered for those who were unable to swim.

The use of firearms was also considered an integral part of the patrol officer's training. During the annual school each member shot his official marksmanship qualification score for the year. The objective of this training was not only to have the officers know how to shoot, but to know when to shoot. To further perpetuate good shooting, a competitive match was held at Jefferson City in October 1944 in which a five-man team from each Patrol troop participated. The winning team was awarded an engraved trophy.

Other notable training events of 1943 and 1944 were the schools provided for other peace officers. During October 1943, a 15-day school was held at the University of Missouri by the Highway Patrol through the cooperation and assistance of that institution. This was the first time such a school was conducted in Missouri, and it was made available to any police department or sheriff who desired to send a

representative. The response to the school was gratifying and numerous requests were made for the training to continue.

By virtue of the fact that a majority of newly elected sheriffs had no previous experience, a special school was planned for the benefit of those who were elected in the general election of November 1944. It was a 15-day course covering all phases of the sheriff's work, and it also was held at the University of Missouri at Columbia during the first part of December. Professors of the Missouri School of Law prepared special courses on law and sheriff's fees. Thirty-seven of the newly-elected sheriff's reported for training and all were of the opinion they were much better prepared to take over their new duties as a result of the training. These two schools marked the beginning of a new era in law enforcement training in the state.

By 1946, World War II was over. Many of the 75 members of the Patrol who had been in military service began returning to duty. To help replenish the work force, 62 men were appointed to the department in August, returning the Patrol to its authorized strength of 228 men. They received training at the Cuivre River Recreational Area located near Troy, MO. Effective September 1, 1946, the department of Personnel and Training was created. The personnel and training officer was in charge of all personnel records and performed such functions in connection with selection, training, and classification of all personnel as the superintendent directed. It was not until June 1948, however, that 15 new recruits were hired and trained, receiving their training at Fort Leonard Wood. Five additional men were appointed in October.

In 1949, the 65th Missouri General Assembly authorized an increase in the strength of the Highway Patrol from 228 to 260 uniformed members. The agency reached this authorized strength by the end of 1949, while the age requirement for appointment to the Missouri State Highway Patrol was lowered from 24 to 21. The year 1951 marked 20 years of service and protection to the citizens of this state by the Missouri State Highway Patrol. While many changes had taken place within the department during that time, the basic purpose of the organization was still intact -- to enforce the traffic laws of Missouri. To help continue this cause, 15 men completed training at Troop F in 1951. The next training class was held at Sedalia in 1952 for 40 men. The total strength of the organization had reached 295 men.

Thirty men completed eight weeks of recruit training on November 25, 1953, at the Missouri State Fairgrounds in Sedalia. This was the first time the department had given eight weeks of training. The Missouri State Highway Patrol now had 320 uniformed members. There was limited training in 1954, consisting primarily of a retraining school for current members, held at the fairgrounds in Sedalia. In 1955, however, training of new recruits returned to the forefront. Forty men completed training on November 12, 1955, at the Missouri State Fairgrounds. This brought the strength of the Missouri State Highway Patrol to 355 members.

Eight recruits completed their training at Troop F on October 21, 1956. The Patrol was 25 years old and had grown from 55 officers to 355 officers and 233 civilian employees. Appropriations for one year had increased from \$355,000 to \$4,035,000.

In 1957, the legislature enacted two bills, which had a direct effect upon the administration and operation of the Missouri State Highway Patrol. One bill created a new rank of lieutenant colonel, and provided for two majors and an increase of 100

men in the total personnel of the department. The new authorized strength of the Highway Patrol was now 455 men. The legislature, however, failed to provide funds for the additional troops authorized by the bill, thus, any expansion in the total personnel strength of the Patrol was not possible at this time.

On July 1, 1957, the Trachoma Hospital in Rolla was turned over to the Highway Patrol by the State Health Department. Governor James T. Blair directed that this facility be used as a training school for the state law enforcement agency. For approximately the next year and a half, the Division of Health continued to use a small section of the building as an outpatient clinic for the few remaining trachoma patients and some children who suffered from cerebral palsy. The Academy was first used for in-service training in the fall 1957. The primary topic of retraining at that time was the new speed limit law just passed by the Missouri Legislature. The newly acquired Academy was put to full use in 1958 when the 100 additional men formerly authorized by the legislature, plus 24 replacements were trained during this year.

In 1959, there was another first for Patrol training, which was also directly related to the establishment of the new Academy. The Missouri General Assembly allocated funds to the Highway Patrol to establish a Peace Officers' School and make police training available to the peace officers in the state. This training was conducted at the Patrol Academy when Patrol classes were not scheduled. At this time, there were no fees charged to the contributing agencies. Five schools were held during this year for sheriffs and city policemen. Additionally, a recruit training class was held at Rolla for 11 men, and nine patrolmen were trained as evidence technicians, one for each troop.

In 1960, the Missouri State Highway Patrol was almost 30 years old. From a small force of 55 men on November 24, 1931, the organization had grown to 455 men. Throughout this year 17 men received training for the Highway Patrol at Rolla. A water rescue recovery unit was also activated by the Patrol. Four men were selected for this unit and given special training in the use of emergency equipment.

The year 1961 saw two recruit classes trained at the Academy. Examinations were given to 100 applicants in May for the purpose of selecting 15 recruits to fill existing vacancies. These 15 recruits entered training on July 4, 1961, and graduated on August 25. They had approximately 466 hours of both classroom and outdoor instruction in a multitude of subjects pertaining to law enforcement. Members of the organization conducted the courses with the assistance of other state agencies, colleges, and persons who specialized in technical fields of law enforcement.

In addition to these 15 new members, more were on the way. The 71st General Assembly of the Missouri Legislature authorized an increase in uniformed strength of the Missouri State Highway Patrol from 455 men to 505. For various reasons, five vacancies existed in the Patrol, thereby creating openings for some 55 new patrolmen. The selection of 30 of these 55 men was made from 250 applicants examined on August 30 and 31, 1961. These applicants were subjected to various mental examinations, English, spelling, and IQ tests. They were also given physical examinations based on standards established to maintain the efficiency of the Patrol's operation. The successful applicants of these tests then appeared before an oral board consisting of top ranking officers of the Highway Patrol. An eligibility list was established from final tabulations of examination scores, and character investigations of top ranking

candidates on the eligibility list were conducted. This formed the basis for selection of the first of two classes. The first class of 30 men started on October 15 and graduated on December 23, 1961. Twenty-nine of these 30 men completed training. The remaining 25 men were selected in February and began training on April 1, 1962, bringing the Missouri State Highway Patrol to its authorized strength.

The 71st General Assembly also allocated \$77,000 for the continuation of the Peace Officers' School at Rolla. The Peace Officers' School remained available to all full-time peace officers in the state. At that time, 806 peace officers had taken advantage of this training. Seven Peace Officers' Schools were held in 1961. Eleven supervisory officers of the Highway Patrol attended law enforcement schools relating to laboratory, police administration, traffic, and other various topics, which were held around the United States. Departmental heads of various sections in the Missouri State Highway Patrol also held retraining schools for their respective groups, such as commercial vehicle inspectors, laboratory technicians, and safety officers.

The remaining 25 men to be hired from the process begun in late 1961 were selected in February 1962. They began training on April 1, again bringing the Patrol to its authorized full strength. Training was held for an additional 16 recruits in later in the year. Also of significance during 1962 was the inauguration of a physical fitness program for Patrol members. This program consisted of push-ups, pull-ups, and squat thrusts, but no run. This program was mandatory for all members, however there were no rewards or punitive actions based on performance. It is worth noting that this program was discontinued in 1964 due to injuries sustained by members while they were performing the tests.

In 1963, the Missouri State Highway Patrol Academy in Rolla again experienced a busy year in training Patrol recruits, city police, and sheriffs' officers. This was the fifth year of operation for the Police Officers' School, made possible with funds appropriated by the General Assembly. The school trained a total of 517 municipal police and sheriffs' officers in basic and advanced police fundamentals throughout the year. Since the legislature first authorized the operation of this school in 1959, 1,627 law enforcement officers from agencies other than the Highway Patrol had received the benefit of training offered at the Academy. In keeping with requests from chiefs and sheriffs throughout the state, several advanced schools were offered for the first time in 1963. These new classes included photography, communications, and traffic records.

Examinations for prospective highway patrolmen were given during the year to 58 applicants. These applicants were vying to fill 16 vacancies in the uniformed ranks. The recruit school was held from January 13 to March 23, with a total of 466 hours of classroom and outdoor instruction. This brought the Patrol to its total authorized strength of 505 men. Examinations were held in July to select nine weight inspectors. These nine employees filled the vacancies in the commercial vehicle inspectors ranks.

In-service training was also held throughout the year for commercial vehicle inspectors and supervisors, evidence technicians, polygraph operators, and communication officers. Additionally, 34 supervisory officers of the Highway Patrol attended the advanced schools held at the Academy in supervision and traffic and accident investigation. Northwestern University and the International Association of Chiefs of Police conducted these two schools.

The year 1964 began with retraining periods of one week for each member of the Highway Patrol from January 6 to March 26. The officers received training in crowd control, new laws, auto theft, and motor vehicle law. In-service training was held also for commercial motor vehicle inspectors and supervisors, safety officers, and evidence technicians. Members of the training staff conducted courses for the state's peace officers through seven out of 12 months. By the end of the year, a total of 2,008 peace officers in Missouri, not including Patrol members, had received training at the Academy.

One hundred twenty eight prospective highway patrolmen were tested on March 25 and 26, 1964, for the purpose of filling 15 vacancies in the uniformed ranks. The recruit school was held at the Academy in Rolla from June 1 to August 8 with a total of 494 hours of classroom and outdoor instruction pertaining to law enforcement. This was the first class to receive college credits for their training. Under an agreement with Central Missouri State College in Warrensburg, the recruits received 22 hours of college credit for their training as troopers, including special English and law enforcement courses given by instructors from the college. Examinations were given to 26 applicants on May 28 to fill vacancies in the commercial motor vehicle inspectors' ranks. The 14 successful applicants completed their training between June 16 and July 2.

In 1965, the Missouri State Highway Patrol Academy spent equal time training police and sheriffs' officers of the state and Patrol recruits. In the first six months, 241 police and sheriffs' officers of Missouri received training in the following courses: five basic police schools of two weeks each; police supervision school and accident investigation school (conducted by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute); photography school; and narcotic and potent drug school. Upon completion of these classes the total number of non-Patrol law enforcement officers receiving training at the Academy rose to 2,275.

A class of 19 Patrol recruits was placed in training at the Academy on August 1, 1965, graduating on October 8. In addition, the 73rd General Assembly increased the authorized strength of the Highway Patrol by 145 to 650 officers. The first class of 40 recruits hired to fill these new positions was placed in training on October 15 and graduated December 23. Five commercial motor vehicle inspectors' schools were also conducted throughout the year, producing 61 new inspectors for the division.

Members of the Patrol were introduced to an exciting new piece of equipment in 1965. The Breathalyzer was used for the first time to give chemical breath tests to suspected drunk drivers. Thirteen supervisory officers attended a two-week instructors' course on the Breathalyzer to comply with the chemical test legislation.

The radically changing world of the mid-1960s drove changes in police training as well. In his November 1966 superintendent's message in the department's *Patrol News* publication, Colonel E.I. Hockaday shared his insight on training when he wrote, "The need for training in the field of law enforcement is evident. No longer can a man be hired one day and start enforcing the law the next. If he is to be a successful officer, he must study many hours, learning the fundamentals of the law, both in the traffic and criminal field." Colonel Hockaday went on to say, "The decisions of the United States Supreme Court and the civil rights movement have changed the methods and techniques of law enforcement. Greater changes will develop continually for many years

from these movements. In order to meet these challenges and maintain the level of efficiency, police must be better trained and constantly search for better ways to perform their duties." He added, "Only through knowledge and training can he efficiently and effectively perform his duty as a policeman." A look back 40 years later reveals not only how true those words were then, but how true they are today as well.

Schools were held every month at the Patrol Academy throughout the year in 1966. Two hundred and thirty-three police and sheriff's officer of Missouri received training in four Basic Police Schools, Police Supervision Schools and Accident Investigation Schools, a Communication School, as well as Criminal Investigation and Type II Breathalyzer schools. This brought the total of police and sheriff's officers receiving training at the Academy to 2,508.

Three basic courses for Patrol recruits were also held at the Academy in 1966. A total of 107 patrol recruits were trained and graduated from the Academy after having successfully 12 weeks of basic training in each of three basic training schools. Each recruit received over 750 hours of instruction and 22 hours of college credit upon completing the training. The addition of these 107 patrolmen brought the Patrol to a force of 613 men, 37 short of the authorized strength of 650.

One Commercial Motor Vehicle Inspector School was conducted in 1966, adding 15 new inspectors to the division. Two Type II Breathalyzer Schools were held during the year as well, taught by an instructor from North Carolina. Twenty-seven officers of the Highway Patrol and 10 other peace officers from the state attended this two-week course.

The year 1967 proved to be a very busy and eventful year for the Missouri State Highway Patrol. Particular to the Training Division were the introduction and issuance of Chemical Mace and riot helmets to Patrol members. Fifty-five members of the Patrol took part in a three-day training exercise on the .243-caliber rifle at Fort Leonard Wood. Members of the 208th Military Police Company at Fort Wood gave instruction on the weapon to seven Patrol sergeants and 48 troopers. Each troop was issued the new rifle, which was equipped with powerful telescopic sights.

In addition, the legislature authorized 100 additional uniformed officers, bringing the new authorized strength of the department to 750. Two Patrol recruit classes consisting of 79 men graduated from the Academy in 1967, again receiving 22 hours of college credit from Central Missouri State College. The addition of these 79 patrolmen brought the official strength of the Patrol to 657 uniformed officers. It was planned at that time to reach the authorized strength of 750 men by January 1, 1969.

Throughout the year, the Academy also provided in-service training in supervision of police personnel, which was taught by the staff of Northwestern University Traffic Institute. One hundred thirty-nine officers holding the rank of sergeant and above attended this two-week course. A one-week command course, also conducted by Northwestern University, was attended by 50 commissioned officers. Other yearly training consisted of five Patrol and 14 other peace officers attended a two-week Type II Breathalyzer course, again taught by an instructor from North Carolina, and 19 new weight inspectors completing the latest Commercial Motor Vehicle Inspector School.

During 1967, a total of 334 police and sheriffs' officers received training at the Academy, bringing the new total of non-Patrol officers receiving training to 2,842. This was an increase of over 100 from the previous year. These officers received training in nine two-week Basic Police Schools, two Police Supervision Schools, and one Type II Breathalyzer School. Each of these was a two-week course.

Training schools were held every month in 1968 for recruits and peace officers at the Patrol Academy in Rolla. Three Patrol classes graduated from the Academy in 1968. A total of 99 recruits received 14 weeks of basic training and 22 college credit hours. With the addition of the 99 patrolmen, the official strength of the Patrol reached 715 uniformed officers, 35 short of its authorized strength of 750 men. Another significant change for members in 1968 was the proposed rules and regulations for Missouri's motor vehicle inspection program being drafted and implemented. Thirty-one uniformed officers were selected to help supervise the inspection program in the state. They were given two weeks of special training in vehicle inspection at the Patrol's Academy.

Patrol personnel also provided instruction for 14 peace officers' schools in 1968. Three hundred and fifty-eight police and sheriff's officer attended 12 two-week Basic Police Schools with one two-week Police Supervision School, both taught by Northwestern University. In addition, two two-week Type II Breathalyzer Schools were taught, this time by a Patrol chemist. A one-week Sheriff's School was also conducted by Central Missouri State College for newly elected sheriffs. By the end of 1968, the total number of police and sheriffs' officers trained at the Academy to 3,200.

There was again constant activity at the Academy in 1969. Four hundred and twenty-two police and sheriffs' officers received training in 12 Basic Police Schools, one Police Supervision School, and two Type II Breathalyzer Schools. This brought the 10-year total of non-Patrol members receiving training at the Patrol Academy to 3,646. One Commercial Vehicle Inspector School was conducted, adding 30 new inspectors to the division.

Two basic courses for Patrol recruits were also held at the Academy during the year. A total of 60 Patrol recruits were trained and graduated from the Academy after having successfully completed 14 weeks of basic training. During this training period recruits were exposed to subject matter ranging from first aid to criminal law and traffic supervision. The classroom and practical training resulted in each recruit receiving approximately 850 hours of instruction. The agreement between the Patrol and Central Missouri State College continued to allow recruits to receive and 22 college credit hours. The addition of the 60 new patrolmen brought the Patrol to a force of 745 men, five short of the authorized strength.

Another exciting first occurred for the Training Division in 1969 when construction began on the new Law Enforcement Academy in Jefferson City. The three building complex would contain an administrative building, dormitory, and physical training building with an indoor swimming pool.

In 1970, one Patrol recruit class containing 17 recruits graduated from the Academy with 22 hours of college credit. The addition of these new patrolmen brought the Patrol to its authorized strength of 750 men. Academy personnel also provided a two-week course of in-service training on supervision of police personnel to 46 Patrol

officers holding the rank of sergeant and below. One Commercial Motor Vehicle Inspector School was conducted and a total of 19 new inspectors were added.

Five hundred and twenty-three police and sheriff officers of Missouri also received training in 12 two-week Basic Police Schools and 10 two-week Police Supervision Schools, both of which were taught by Academy personnel. The Patrol chemist and Academy personnel also administered one two-week Type II Breathalyzer School.

The department also purchased several videotape recording systems to enhance the training process in 1970. The systems were to be used principally to allow each troop to play back videotapes made at the Academy or by some other police agency in order to enhance the in-service training program. By the end of the year, the Administration Building of the new Patrol Academy was completed, with work still continuing on the dormitory and physical training building.

A milestone was reached in training when the new Missouri State Highway Patrol Law Enforcement Academy was officially opened on May 1, 1971. That day, the Academy accepted 40 Patrol recruits for 24, five-day weeks of training. Previous classes held at Rolla had only returned home twice a month. The lengthened course of instruction and expanded curriculum resulted in these recruits earning 33 hours of college credit for the 1,072 hours of training they received as a trooper. This was also the first recruit class to be given an identifying number, i.e. 40th recruit class. One Commercial Motor Vehicle Inspector School was conducted, adding a total of 24 new inspectors to the division. In addition, retraining schools of one week for each member of the Patrol started on September 21, 1971, and were to continue through March 1972. Here officers received training in riot control, criminal law, narcotics, race relations, and motor vehicle law.

With the new facilities now available to train 120 police officers, as compared to 60 at the old Academy in Rolla, Patrol training classes were now more able to run simultaneously with those of outside agencies. As a result, 389 police and sheriffs' officers received training in the Advanced Police School, Breathalyzer, narcotics and dangerous drugs, videotape production, bombs and related investigation, and eight Basic Police Schools.

The first American Legion Cadet program was held at the Academy in June 1971. Forty 16- to 18-year-old youths attended the six-day session that consisted of classroom instruction, tours of places of interest, and familiarization with police equipment and procedure.

Training continued to escalate at the Patrol Academy in 1972. The 41st Recruit Class contained 39 recruits who graduated December 15 after 24 weeks of training. Nine one-week retraining schools were also conducted at the Academy for members of the Patrol from January through March. This completed the training begun in late 1971 where officers received training in riot control, criminal law, narcotics, race relations, and motor vehicle law.

Six hundred and ninety-four police and sheriffs' officers also received training throughout the year. By year's end, a total of 5,251 nonPatrol members had received training at the academy since the Legislature first authorized operation of this school in 1959. In addition to the regularly scheduled police schools, 2,027 civilian and police

officers attended seminars on safety, radar, probation and parole, defensive driving, accident classification, conservation, traffic service and forensic science. While the opening of the new facility was a blessing for Academy personnel, with that came one other time consuming assignment: tour guide. Besides handling their regular teaching assignments, members of the Academy staff conducted scheduled tours of the Academy complex for several thousand persons in 1972. Unscheduled tours were provided to an additional 500 people.

Training was again on the increase at the Academy in 1973 as 702 police and sheriffs' officers received training in various courses. An eight-week campus police school was also conducted at the Academy. This was a pilot program held in conjunction with the University of Missouri Law Enforcement Extension Service. The major benefit was that colleges and universities within Missouri now had trained security and police personnel.

The 42nd Recruit Class started training at the Academy on November 1, 1973. A total of 42 recruits began the 22 weeks of basic training. The 1,000 hours of instruction provided the recruits with 32 hours of college credit upon graduation. In-service training was conducted in courses such as executive security, commercial vehicle enforcement, motor vehicle inspection, first aid, and emergency care.

In addition to the regularly scheduled police schools, 2,767 civilian and police officers attended seminars and workshops on probation and parole, fee agents, jail management, juvenile training, polygraph, auditing, public service commission, and data processing. Seven thousand five hundred persons took scheduled tours of the Academy complex along with many unscheduled as well. During 1973, 3,469 persons received training of one type or another at the Law Enforcement Academy.

The 42nd Recruit Class was in its ninth week of training on January 1, 1974, graduating 38 members on April 3, 1974. Two recruits went into post-recruit training and graduated on May 10. Each graduating recruit received 32 hours of college credit for the 1,005 hours of instruction received. After this graduation, several changes were made in applicant entrance requirements: minimum height was reduced from 5'9" to 5'8"; the maximum height of 6'4" was removed; certain tattoos were permitted; and 20/40 vision was allowed, if vision was 20/20 with glasses.

Two hundred thirty-three Patrol employees attended in-service training in courses varying from first aid and emergency care to firearms instructor while police agencies from throughout Missouri sent 753 officers to training in basic police, communication and computers, supervision, and photography. Additionally, other state agencies used the training facilities for 21 schools during the year. In many cases, the monetary saving to these agencies meant the difference between having and not having the training. Ninety-four workshops and seminars were held at the Academy during the year and were attended by 2,330 persons. On 15 different occasions, the facilities were also used by the Patrol and other state agencies to test 698 people for various reasons, while the Academy staff conducted tours of the complex for over 5,000 persons. A total of 4,633 persons, not counting those on tours, attended a scheduled function at the Law Enforcement Academy in 1974.

Also worth noting was a restructuring of the organization that took place during the year. The major change involved the separation of the Personnel and Training Divisions into separate functions, and the incorporation of the Planning and Research Division as a section within the Personnel Division.

On January 1, 1975, the 43rd Recruit Class was in its 18th week of training. Among the members of this class were the first two women troopers in the history of the Patrol. Bridget Ann Cronin and Patricia Wright were the first women to be commissioned as officers of the Missouri State Highway Patrol. With the 43rd Recruit Class going strong, the beginning of a new year saw the 36 members of the 44th Recruit Class begin training. This was followed by the 45th Recruit Class, whose 15 members began training on November 1. In-service training was conducted in 11 different areas and attended by 568 employees. Additionally, other state agencies used the training facility for 19 schools with 447 people attending. The Law Enforcement Academy was open for 243 days during the year with an average daily attendance of 81.95 people.

Another issue of interest in 1975 involved the wearing of left-handed holsters. For many years all Patrol officers wore their holsters on the right-hand side, regardless of any natural proclivity toward left-handedness. This created a training nightmare. While requests from "southpaw shooters" for left-handed holsters filtered in from time to time over the years, they fell on deaf ears, because the organization felt the uniformed appearance should be preserved. Circumstances involving two men influenced Superintendent Sam Smith to change the rule in February. Recruit R.L. Armstrong was experiencing great difficulty learning to shoot with his right hand due to a childhood illness, yet he could shoot well with his left. At about the same time Trooper D.W. Boss of Troop A purchased a left-handed holster and wore it to his troop's headquarters in Lee's Summit while off duty, but in full uniform, to demonstrate that the difference was inconspicuous. His experiment met with success, as no one commented that his holster was on the wrong side. Uniformity finally had yielded to practicality. The superintendent decided that troopers who could fire a higher range score with their left hand than while using their right hand would be allowed to wear their holsters on the left side. About 25 officers began to do so.

In 1976, national law enforcement circle authorities were talking and writing about police stress, saying that police work was highly stressful, second only in degree to air controller stress at large airports. Dr. Michael Roberts, a psychologist and recognized authority on the subject and consultant to three police departments in the state of California, came to Jefferson City by invitation in March to speak to troop commanders and the superintendent's staff. A four-hour block of instruction was devoted to stress and its effects during annual retraining.

The 45th Recruit Class received its final 14 weeks of training in 1976. Fourteen Patrol recruits were commissioned on April 9 during graduation ceremonies. Sixteen one-week in-service training sessions were held for 668 uniformed members. Specialized in-service training was also held for Patrol employees in 11 areas, including such topics as hostage negotiations, field training, mobile and tactical response, and executive development. These sessions were attended by 602 employees. The physical

training facilities saw an increase in activity as 5,760 state employees used them throughout the year.

In December 1977, a Patrol applicant testing procedure was validated by a California consulting firm, replacing tests not conforming to Equal Employment Opportunity Commission guidelines. Physical performance tests were now to be introduced as an element of this procedure when applicants appeared at General Headquarters in February 1978. The 46th Recruit Class was the last to be hired under the old selection process. They began training on March 1, and 39 new troopers graduated on July 29, 1977.

Academy personnel provided specialized in-service training for 863 Patrol employees during the year. Additionally, police agencies from all areas of Missouri sent 644 officers to attend training at the Academy. The training facilities were also used by other agencies to train 783 people in 26 schools. The Law Enforcement Academy was open for 260 days with an average daily attendance of 89 people.

The 47th Recruit Class began training on June 1, 1978, and 17 new troopers graduated on October 20. Training for the 48th Recruit Class overlapped the 47th, beginning in August. This class added 18 new troopers when they graduated on December 22. Members of the Academy staff also conducted 16 in-service training sessions for 643 uniformed officers and specialized in-service training for 506 other Patrol employees. Nine hundred thirty-eight officers from other departments received Academy training throughout the year while other agencies used the training facilities for eight schools to train an additional 225 persons.

Several laws having in impact on the Patrol were passed in 1979. One of the new laws authorized the officer manpower of the Patrol to be increased from 800 to 900. As a result, 1979 saw the graduation of two recruit classes. The 49th Recruit Class began training on January 15, and graduated on June 8. The 50th Recruit Class began training on July 8 with 38 troopers graduating on December 7. Specialized in-service training was also provided to 495 Patrol employees, while other law enforcement agencies sent 371 officers attend Academy training. The Academy facilities were also used by other agencies to conduct 25 additional schools, which were attended by 846 people.

For the first time in the Patrol's history, recruits from another agency, the Missouri State Water Patrol, began training with Highway Patrol recruits. The Water Patrol recruits attended the first 15 weeks of the regular 21-week schedule. In other training of a somewhat unusual nature, 14 intelligence and investigation officers received training in recognition and preservation of bite marks.

The Patrol had experienced tremendous growth in manpower and scope of operation between November 24, 1931 and December 31, 1979. This would only continue in 1980 with the training and graduation of three recruit classes in one calendar year. The 51st Recruit Class began training on January 1 and graduated 17 new troopers on May 30. The 52nd Recruit Class entered training on April 1 with 18 new troopers graduating on August 29. The 53rd Recruit Class began training on July 1 and 11 new troopers graduated on November 21. To this point, 1,577 men and women had been or were employed as officers of the Missouri State Highway Patrol since its inception. Of these, there were more than 35 father and son combinations. One such father, Retired Sergeant P.H. Little, had three sons as members.

Academy personnel provided 22 training courses for 592 officers from other law enforcement agencies. In the midst of conducting this training and running three recruit classes, the Academy staff also provided specialized in-service training for 1,429 Patrol employees in 16 different areas. The Missouri State Highway Patrol, police, and other agencies participated in 81 schools, 59 workshops, and 61 meetings at the Law Enforcement Academy in 1980.

The 54th Recruit Class began training on January 5, 1981. Thirty-four new troopers graduated on June 5. Academy personnel provided specialized in-service training for 497 patrol employees during the year. In addition, 732 officers from other agencies received training, including newly elected sheriffs who attended a specially designed three-week course, which concluded on February 6.

In 1982, law enforcement agencies from all areas of Missouri sent 769 officers to 32 regularly schedule schools. In addition, Academy staff members provided in-service training for 925 patrol employees in 16 various areas.

On January 3, 1983, the 55th Recruit Class began training. On April 29, 33 new troopers were commissioned upon graduation. In addition to other in-service training provided, 25 one-week On-Scene Accident Investigation Schools were presented at the Academy from May 1982 to August 1983. A total of 591 officers from the rank of trooper through lieutenant attended this course of instruction. Six hundred seventy-seven Patrol employees and 810 officers from other departments received Academy training throughout 1983. State agencies, including the Division of Probation and Parole, Department of Conservation, and the Department of Corrections contracted for use of the Academy facilities on numerous occasions. Their use of the training facility had a significant impact on the overall operation of the Academy complex.

In 1984, the pre-employment testing procedures for the position of trooper were updated to comply with the revised Federal Uniform Guidelines on Employee Selection Procedure. The 56th Recruit Class began training on January 2, and 21 new troopers graduated on May 11. Members of the Patrol and other agencies participated in 117 schools, which resulted in 845 Patrol employees and 867 members of other departments receiving training. To support these training efforts, the Food Service Section of the Academy served over 60,000 meals during the year.

There are countless "real life" scenarios that substantiate the worthiness and necessity of training. One such incident occurred on February 26, 1984, when Trooper Roger Geary put his red handle revolver training to practical use. After responding to an armed robbery of a Safeway food store in southern Clay County, Tpr. Geary noticed a vehicle in the area and became suspicious if its one occupant. As he began to follow the vehicle, it suddenly turned into a private drive. The driver of the vehicle immediately exited his vehicle and approached Tpr. Geary. After a brief encounter, Tpr. Geary requested the driver provide him with his driver's license. The driver stated he needed to go back to his vehicle to obtain the license.

Recalling this specific scenario from his red handle revolver training, Tpr. Geary ordered the suspect not to move and drew his service revolver. At that time, another man, who had been hiding in the vehicle, exited the passenger side and pointed a long barrel revolver at the trooper. Tpr. Geary fired one round, wounding the suspect, who then fled on foot. After taking the second suspect into custody, a search of the vehicle

was conducted which revealed a pistol wrapped in the driver's coat. It is a proven fact that when stress increases, a person will respond with what he has been taught and trained to do. Tpr. Roger Geary became a firm believer in the red handle revolver training program that night.

The new pre-employment testing procedure for prospective troopers was used for the first time in 1985. The procedures were part of a selection process validation project conducted in 1984, in which 100 troopers underwent various tests for obtaining normative data with respect to cutoff scores. The Highway Patrol also received 600 MPH S-80 MCX radar units to replace the Speedgun 6 and Speedgun 8 radar units. The new unit was multi-piece with a front and rear antenna capable of checking traffic in a moving mode in either direction. Members of the Academy staff and troop personnel provided training on the operation of the new radar and new breath testing equipment to each road officer on a decentralized basis.

The 57th Recruit Class began training on September 1, 1985. In addition to training these new recruits, members of the Academy staff provided instruction in 159 schools for 1,903 members of the Patrol and other law enforcement agencies.

Members of the 57th Recruit Class graduated on February 7, 1986, producing 42 new troopers. A new field training officer program began in February. The program allowed for a day-by-day evaluation on standardized guidelines established for the probationary trooper. Veteran officers chosen by the troop commanders served as field training officers. The 58th Recruit Class began training on August 1. In addition to these recruits, 660 Patrol employees and 1,023 members of other law enforcement agencies received Academy instruction in 115 schools throughout the year. The 58th Recruit Class began training on August 1, and the Food Service Section prepared and served nearly 69,000 meals during the year.

Training was conducted in all troops on standardized field sobriety testing. The main thrust of the training was to provide new techniques for developing probable cause for arrest of the drunk driver. There were three tests in the program, namely, the Horizontal Gaze Nystagmus, a walk and turn test, and the one leg stand test. Drug interdiction training was also provided to all officers dealing with the proper procedures to use in looking for drugs and contraband in vehicles stopped on the highway. Troop A, C, and F Special Emergency Response Teams participated in a five-day training exercise in Jefferson City, which came to serve as annual combined training for the teams.

The 58th and 59th recruit classes graduated on January 23 and December 18, 1987, respectively, in ceremonies held at the Law Enforcement Academy. The two classes produced a total of 75 new troopers for the state. When testing began in late January for the 59th Recruit Class, 425 applicants for the Highway Patrol were given the physical skills test as part of the uniformed selection process. Of that number, 306 appeared before oral interview boards. Background investigations were conducted on those applicants with the overall top scores.

The Missouri State Highway Patrol, police, and other agencies participated in 130 schools during 1987. Of the 2,569 students who received training at the Academy, 715 were from agencies other than the Patrol. Among the Training Division activities for 1987 were coordination or conducting of the field officer training program, annual

combined training for the three Patrol Special Emergency Response Teams, the annual Cadet Patrol Academy in cooperation with the American Legion of Missouri, and satellite teleconference law enforcement training for mid-Missouri.

The Academy's Audio-Visual Unit included two full-time civilian employees who, with the aid of federal funding from Highway Safety, produced quality roll-call training tapes for the use of police and sheriff departments throughout the state. Academy instructors also acted in an adjunct capacity for Northwestern University Traffic Institute and the Institute of Police Technology and Management to teach courses in Florida and New Mexico in the area of police science and management.

In April 1987, three months after graduation, the members of the 58th Recruit Class returned to the Academy. The officers were tested in firearms, physical training, and academics, and were asked to fill out a training needs questionnaire. The purpose was to gather data on retention of skills and information and physical fitness habits. The results of the testing revealed only a two percent drop in firearms qualification scores and a 4.43 percent drop in their final trimester comprehensive test score. For the physical fitness comparisons, the officers were given the test consisting of the run, sit-ups, and push-ups. These tests showed more drastic reductions than the other two areas. The class photograph was also retaken while the new troopers were at the Academy. This explains why the 58th Recruit Class photograph is the only one showing male members with moustaches and others wearing rings and watches.

A statistical analysis was completed in 1987 by then, Sergeant Terry W. Moore, of the Training Division, concerning recruits in training. Sgt. Moore compared the information of all recruit classes taught at the Academy since its doors opened in 1971. A few of the interesting facts include: the average age of recruits was 25.04 years, with 73 percent of them being born in Missouri. On the average, 32.89 percent of all recruits were policemen prior to recruit training, with 23.66 percent being minorities or protected class applicants. Traditionally, 25.33 percent of the classes had military experience with the average class size being 33.20 students. Finally, the cost to the Missouri State Highway Patrol (per recruit) before the new officer went on the road with a field training officer was \$25,180.49.

The 60th Recruit Class began training July 3, 1988. The 16-member class graduated December 9. General in-service training was not conducted in 1988; however specific Patrol employees received specialized training in 33 different areas. The Patrol along with members of other police agencies participated in 122 schools throughout the year. Of the 2,995 students who received training at the Academy, 2,024 were from other agencies.

The Training Division's new Audio-Visual Unit continued to develop in 1988. This was made possible through a Federal Highway Safety grant. Considerable time was spent establishing this new program. Work bringing the land up to grade where the Patrol's 1.3 mile Defensive Driving Track was to be located, east of Troop F Headquarters, was completed by the Missouri National Guard in September. The Missouri State Highway Patrol's first K-9 Unit completed training in early November. The newly formed unit, including four troopers and their German Shepard partners, had been in training for six weeks under the direction of Mr. Georg Mueller of Kassel, West Germany.

In August 1989, the Missouri State Highway Patrol became involved in the Drug Prevention Program, D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse Resistance Education). Seven members of the Patrol graduated from the D.A.R.E. Officers Training School in Springfield, IL, and began teaching fifth and sixth grade students around the state. The Patrol became the coordinating agency in Missouri for this drug prevention program. The agency also made a decision to make a transition from the American Red Cross First Aid training to the U.S. Department of Transportation EMS First Responder training. The Department of Transportation course was specifically designed for traffic law enforcement officers responding to an emergency scene. Members of the Highway Patrol had been taking Red Cross training since the 1930s.

The 61st Recruit Class reported for duty on July 2, graduating 35 new troopers on December 8. All uniformed members attended mandatory in-service training at the Academy throughout the year with specific Patrol employees received specialized in-service training in 32 various areas. The Patrol and other agencies participated in 126 schools, with 3,392 students receiving training, 1,637 of which were from other agencies. In a new cooperative effort with Mineral Area Community College of Flat River, MO, 69 students applied for and received 264 college credit hours for their studies at the Patrol Academy during the year.

The Highway Patrol's 62nd Recruit Class began training on January 1, 1990. The 46-member class graduated June 8 and reported for duty on June 25. The 63rd Recruit Class reported for training on July 1. This 38-member class graduated on December 7, reporting for duty on December 26. There were 92 schools taught throughout the year, training 1,398 of which were Patrol members and 1,067 officers from other agencies. The cooperative effort with Mineral Area Community College continued. Fourteen of the new troopers graduating this year received associate's of science degrees upon completing of their recruit training, with 39 additional students receiving 124 college credit hours for their studies at the Academy.

Six members attended a Mentor Officer Training School from July 25-29 at the Illinois State Police Academy. Los Angeles Police Department D.A.R.E. Unit members taught the school. Completion of this school qualified our officers to teach D.A.R.E. to other law enforcement officers. As a result, 28 police officers graduated September 7, from the first Drug Abuse Resistance Education training program taught by members of this agency.

Members of the Highway Patrol began Glock pistol transition training in January 1991. The officers were required to successfully complete this training before being issued the new Glock Model 22 .40-caliber S & W pistol. Due to a sharp drop in state revenues, there was a significant cutback on Patrol funding. As a result, certain steps were taken to ensure the Patrol had sufficient funds to operate. The steps included a hiring freeze, and the cancellation of a recruit class that had been schedule for that year. While no recruit class walked the halls of the Academy in 1991, over 2,000 Patrol members and 1,000 members of other agencies participated in 135 schools.

One such training program for Patrol members was in the use of pepper mace. This product was designed to incapacitate a person through pain, disorientation, and irritation to the eyes, nose, and mouth when applied directly to the subject's face. Pepper mace was to be used in situations where less than strong physical/deadly force

was appropriate. After completing the necessary training program, each member was equipped with the product. The Patrol's Defensive Driving Track in Jefferson City was also completed in 1991. The asphalt track was specially designed to train Highway Patrol members, recruits, and officers from other departments in pursuit and defensive driving techniques.

Finally, a nearly 20 constant in the Training Division came to an end this year. Trooper G. Paul Corbin arrived at the Academy as an instructor in 1971, and left as a captain and the director of the Training Division in 1991. Captain Corbin has many fond memories of the Training Division, not entirely inclusive of the time he spent as the director. In speaking of his time there he stated, "My fondest memories are of my fellow instructors, Academy staff, and of course the Patrol recruits that moved through the Academy during my tenure." He added, "I have specific memories of the present (2005) superintendent and each of his command staff as they entered the Academy and progressed through the training, and undoubtedly they have some memories of me too."

Captain Corbin saw many changes during his tenure. Some of these included a complete reorganization of staff, developing mission and vision statements, and instituting a "management by objectives" form of management within the Training Division. Additionally, the Video Production Unit, Middle Management and Executive Management schools were developed, and the EVOC Complex was constructed. When asked about the affect he feels the Training Division has on the overall mission of the Patrol, Captain Corbin responded, "I have long said that any organization is only as good as the people it hires, trains, and retains."

With budget issues easing, the 64th Recruit Class reported for training on January 1, 1992. The class graduated 35 new members June 12, and they reported for duty July 1. The Patrol's Training Division continued to administer and coordinate the D.A.R.E. program for the state of Missouri. In 1992, 391 police officers from state, county, and municipal departments were trained and certified to teach D.A.R.E. in the grade schools of Missouri. The Law Enforcement Academy was open 304 days in 1992 and trained 2,336 students, 40 percent of which were from agencies other than the Patrol.

The Patrol implemented a Physical Standards Program requiring its officers to meet minimum fitness standards annually beginning in 1993. The program consisted of push-ups, sit-ups, flexibility, and a one and one-half mile run. A milestone was reached when 38 new troopers graduated in the 65th Recruit Class on June 18. The graduation of newly appointed Trooper Brian James marked the first time in the Patrol's 62-year history that a grandfather, father, and son had graduated from the Patrol Academy.

Acting Governor Roger Wilson signed House Bill 220 into law on July 8, authorizing the Patrol to expand its forces from 900 to 940. Due to funding, the Patrol had 889 troopers at that time. In order to return the Patrol to its authorized strength, the 66th Recruit Class began training on August 1, with 63 students. Two Training Division staff members continued to coordinate the statewide D.A.R.E. program with five uniformed officers serving as D.A.R.E. mentors/evaluators responsible for evaluating all Missouri D.A.R.E. officers teaching in elementary schools. During 1993, the Missouri State Highway Patrol, police, and other agencies participated in 115

schools at the Academy. Fifty two percent of the 2,557 students receiving training were from organizations other than the Patrol. The cooperative effort with Mineral Area Community College continued with 90 students receiving college credit for their studies at the Patrol Academy.

The Patrol gained 59 additional troopers upon graduation of the 66th Recruit Class on February 4, 1994. The class was the second largest to graduate in Patrol history and included the largest group of females -- eight -- to graduate from the Law Enforcement Academy. This brought the total number of female troopers in the Patrol to 28. The 67th Recruit Class began training July 1, with the 68th Recruit Class starting on November 1. The Highway Patrol celebrated the holidays by graduating another 59 recruits from the 68th Recruit Class on December 16, 1994.

The Law Enforcement Academy achieved national accreditation as a D.A.R.E. State Training Center during the year. This accreditation process was designed to ensure State Training Centers maintained the high standards of the national D.A.R.E. program and took more than one year to complete. The Law Enforcement Academy provided 129 training courses to 2,741 students, 40 percent (1,109) of which were from other agencies. The D.A.R.E. program, still under the coordination of the Training Division, also expanded to include 449 officers from state, county, and municipal departments that were trained and certified to teach D.A.R.E. in the grade schools of Missouri.

The Law Enforcement Academy graduated 116 new troopers in 1995. The 68th Recruit Class graduated 20 new troopers on May 5. Forty-one new troopers were added from the 69th Recruit Class, which graduated June 22. Finally, the 70th Recruit Class completed its training December 15, with 55 new officers. Senate Bill 475 created the position of commercial vehicle officer. As a result, 19 commercial vehicle inspectors became the first class of commercial vehicle officers to graduate from the Patrol's Academy. The CVOs were required to complete a minimum of 240 hours of training under the new program. They were armed and had limited arrest powers involving commercial motor vehicle violations, but were not certified peace officers.

During 1995, the D.A.R.E. program grew to 482 officers trained and certified to teach in Missouri's schools. The D.A.R.E. program touched more than 100,000 grade school children in 1995 alone. Two thousand one hundred forty-five members of the Patrol and other law enforcement organizations participated in 121 schools and 222 meetings at the Missouri Law Enforcement Academy. The Academy was open 305 days resulting in the Food Service Section preparing and serving approximately 80,000 meals.

In 1995, the Patrol also celebrated the 25th anniversary of its affiliation with the Missouri American Legion in the American Legion Cadet Patrol Academy. The Cadet Patrol Academy began in 1971, starting a project that has since spread across the country teaching youth about leadership skills, discipline, and civic responsibilities.

The Patrol graduated 102 new troopers in 1996. The 71st Recruit Class began training on January 1 and graduated with 54 members on June 14. The 72nd Recruit Class graduated on December 14 with 48 new troopers. A new element was added to recruit training--requiring all recruits to be sprayed with pepper mace. The recruits then had to gain control of a confrontational situation and call for assistance. After

completing this successfully, the recruits were allowed and encouraged to clear their eyes with hoses and buckets of water. They were all very willing to do so.

In October 1996, D.A.R.E. America Worldwide chose the Missouri State Highway Patrol's Training Division as the new Midwest D.A.R.E. Regional Training Center. As an RTC, the Patrol not only provided training services, but also oversaw curriculum issues, evaluated the accreditation of each state training center, and developed the policies and procedures of the D.A.R.E. program, in addition to serving on the Advisory Board to D.A.R.E. America. Between recruit, in-service, D.A.R.E., and other training programs provided by the Patrol, over 2,000 students from various departments around the state of Missouri received training at the Law Enforcement Academy in 1996.

Through the two-year period of 1995-1996, the Law Enforcement Academy trained 218 new troopers. This was the largest number ever trained in such a short period of time, and nearly doubled the number that had been trained in the previous five years. Retired Captain B. Chris Baker was the Training Division's director at the time. He sees these years as a turning point in the Patrol's training history, stating, "We experienced a change in Highway Patrol recruit classes from an average of one every 13 months to two and even three classes in the same year. This changed the complexion of courses offered from meeting the needs of other agencies to meeting the needs of the Patrol."

With the arrival of 1997, clandestine methamphetamine laboratories continued to be a cause for the citizens of Missouri. As a result, Patrol officers received six hours of POST-certified training on clandestine laboratory recognition and safety. Officers from the Narcotics Section of the Division of Drug and Crime Control and personnel from the Criminal Laboratory Division provided the instruction. The 73rd Recruit Class began its studies at the Patrol's Law Enforcement Academy on January 1, 1997. At their graduation ceremony on June 14, 50 new troopers were appointed. The 74th Recruit Class then began training on July 1.

Throughout the year, 1,928 students participated in 106 schools at the Academy. The Training Division continued to operate as the Regional Training Center for D.A.R.E. Ten states and the Virgin Islands worked directly with the division for their D.A.R.E. needs. The division now had three staff members assigned to coordinate the Missouri D.A.R.E. funds and programs with two positions for the regional programs. Violence Education and Gang Awareness (V.E.G.A.) training was provided to D.A.R.E. officers this year with the junior high and parenting components being taught in the schools.

November 9, 1997 marked the 10th anniversary of the Academy AV Section. The AV Section's two civilians produced videos for divisions of the Patrol, the Academy recruits in training, Special Olympics, "Real Stories of the Highway Patrol", as well as the U.S. Department of Transportation/Governor's Office, National Guard, and Division of Highway Safety's joint "No Zone" video. In September 1997, the Law Enforcement and Emergency Services Video Association awarded the Patrol's AV Section the Bronze Shield Award in the music category for "To Serve and Protect".

During 1998, almost 3,100 students received training at the Academy. One hundred eighty nine of these students received college credit for their studies through Mineral Area Community College. The Law Enforcement Academy graduated 85 new troopers throughout the year. The 74th Recruit Class, which began training in 1997,

graduated on January 16, 1998. The 75th Recruit Class began training February 1, graduating August 1. The ninth CVO class completed their six weeks of training and graduated at the end of March. The D.A.R.E. program also continued to grow, gaining one state in the Regional Training Center and certifying 274 officers in V.E.G.A.

When retired Captain Baker spoke of the changes implemented during his tenure as director of the Training Division, he noted, "The majority of the changes in training were the direct result of lessons learned from actual field experience. The need for more focus on individual officer safety and survival of physical force encounters played a major role in the updating of tactical training." Enter the expandable baton. The Patrol replaced the PR-24 baton with the Armament Systems Procedures (ASP) baton in 1999. Training for this new equipment was completed by March. The new style baton was chosen primarily because of its compact size and design, making it something troopers can carry with them more comfortably.

On January 1, 1999, the 76th Recruit Class reported to the Academy. Six months later, on July 3, 33 new troopers were commissioned. The D.A.R.E. Regional Training Center Advisory Board approved the re-accreditation of the Missouri State Training Center for four additional years. The assessment took place during the September 1999 D.A.R.E. officer training at the Academy. In addition to providing recruit and in-service training, the Academy staff also provided instruction to 12 students that comprised the first 600-Hour Basic Law Course to be offered at the Law Enforcement Academy. In 1999, 3,293 students received training in 189 schools at the Academy, 103 of which applied for college credit for their studies.

Thirty-five full-time eradicators and flight officers attended special training in April 2000. Exercises were conducted at Camp Red Bud in the Lake of the Ozarks State Park. Classes included night vision training, helicopter safety, surveillance equipment deployment/recovery, and CPS systems with related software. The conference concluded with two teams conducting a mission to locate cultivated marijuana plants with coordinates given to them by members of the Aircraft Division. Their goal was to successfully deploy sensors and surveillance equipment without activating any booby traps. The teams then traded coordinates and tried to locate the field and equipment that had been deployed, again without activating any booby traps. Members from all nine troops took part in this exercise.

The 77th Recruit Class entered training on March 15, 2000, graduating from the Law Enforcement Academy on September 9, after 26 weeks of intense training. Forty-one new troopers were commissioned that day, reporting for duty on September 25. Thirteen commercial vehicle officers also completed 12 weeks of training and were commissioned on November 22. Nearly 3,700 students received Academy training in 181 classes during the year. The D.A.R.E. programs continued to grow as well. At that time there were 585 officers teaching D.A.R.E. throughout the state of Missouri with 274 trained in V.E.G.A. These programs had been presented to more than 100,000 grade school students, 19,335 middle school students, and 3,341 high school students throughout the year.

In October 2000, Capt. Baker turned the reins over upon his retirement. In reflecting on his time as the Training Director, retired Capt. Baker recalls many pleasant memories. He stated "Watching these young men and women come into the Academy

and gradually change into troopers on graduation day will always hold a special place in my memories." He also noted the marked change in technology employed in training and every day life of troopers. In that regard, Capt. Baker stated, "The entire Highway Patrol changed from a stubby pencil and paper organization to a computer program driven organization. As a result of this new demand, we changed our training lab (classroom B) to a state-of-the art computerized training center. From the day it was finished the computer classroom was very busy every day." It still is today.

Capt. Baker saw his role as the director of training, and that of his staff, from a "military posture of being responsible for the training of the force. The division has the role of being the second step in the selection process. Human Resources selects applicants with the potential for success sending them to the Academy for recruit training. The Training Division has the responsibility of molding individuals from all walks of life into troopers trained to a standard that prepares them for the field training officer phase." Capt. Baker closed these comments by saying, "There is an old adage that says, under highly stressful events we react to the event in the way we train. This is vital to the success of the Highway Patrol."

The Law Enforcement Academy graduated 53 new troopers in 2001. The 78th Recruit Class began training on January 15, and graduated on July 21. The D.A.R.E. program was at an all time high, with five staff members assigned to coordinate the Missouri D.A.R.E. funds and programs. Through the end of 2001, the Law Enforcement Academy had taught 1,052 officers in D.A.R.E. officer training, 332 officers in additional components, and 274 officers in V.E.G.A. One hundred four of the 114 counties in the state of Missouri had active D.A.R.E. programs.

The Law Enforcement Academy graduated 20 new troopers in 2002. The 79th Recruit Class began training on October 16, 2001, and graduated on April 20, 2002. All Patrol managers and supervisors were required to attend specialized training dealing with personnel and media relation issues in order to comply with the state's revised management training rule.

The Training Division also coordinated the Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) program statewide. In 2002 there were 49 DREs in the Patrol that were trained and supervised by six DRE instructors, four of which were DRE course manager qualified. In 2002, the DRE instructors provided six hours of in-service training on drug impaired driving to each Patrol enforcement officer. The Patrol's DRE evaluations were entered into the Texas A&M University national database of DRE evaluations.

At that time, the Training Division also had the statewide responsibility for coordinating, training, and administering the Chaplaincy Program for Patrol employees. By the end 2002, the Patrol had 46 chaplains serving in all nine troops. Patrol chaplains provided a variety of services to Patrol employees during the year, volunteering their time on 1,099 days for a total of 3,188 hours.

The Academy commissioned 54 new troopers in 2003. The 80th Recruit Class began training on October 20, 2002, and graduated on May 2, 2003. The 81st Recruit Class began training in June 29, 2003, and graduated January 10, 2004. In 2003, 14,446 seats were occupied in the 916 Patrol recertification sessions. Also in 2003, 14,253 seats were occupied in 613 continuing education classroom sessions, totaling 94,155 sessions hours of continuing education training.

There was one very notable change made to the Academy facilities in 2003. After 28 years in use, the Training Tank was no longer available. The swimming pool was drained, 2" x 10" beams were placed across the pool every 12 inches, and 4' by 8' sheeting laid down. The result is a weight and mat room. The training tank's pumping system was failing and the pipes inside the walls had deteriorated. The cost of correcting the problems was prohibitive. Therefore, the training tank was changed into a space for working out and a place for recruit classes to hold mat exercises.

Forty-nine new troopers graduated from the Law Enforcement Academy in 2004. The 81st Recruit Class reported for training on June 29, 2003, and graduated on January 10, 2004. The 82nd Recruit Class began training on January 18, 2004, and graduated July 23, 2004. The 83rd Recruit Class began their training on October 18, 2004. In addition to this recruit training, 15,076 officers attended 986 Patrol recertification sessions. Also in 2004, 11,132 officers completed 676 continuing education classroom sessions, totaling 73,513 session hours of continuing education. To comply with the state's management training rule, 5,756 seats were filled in the 259 management training rule classroom sessions, totaling 27,558 session hours of management training rule topics.

Finally, the 83rd and 84th recruit classes graduated from the Law Enforcement Academy in 2005. The two classes provided 57 troopers to help make Missouri's roads safer. Training personnel provided instructions in 171 additional schools, including basic training for the Communication and Driver Examination divisions. This year saw the responsibility for administration of the D.A.R.E. program transferred from the Highway Patrol to the Missouri Police Chiefs Association.

With 2005 in the past, and the 75th anniversary upon us, Captain J.D. Biram, current director of the Training Division, reflected on his 16 years spent in the division. Like past directors, Capt. Biram does not point to one specific incident or memory of his time spent in training. What he does recall are the 24 recruit classes he has had the privilege of training and the fine people he has worked with. Capt. Biram stated, "Recruit class banquets and graduation ceremonies are special occasions, which generate many fond memories. It is especially rewarding to keep in touch with our former recruits as they progress in their careers. I have many fond memories of the fine people I have worked with at the Academy. I truly believe they have impacted the future of the organization in a positive way."

Much has changed over the past 75 years. The Training Division of the Missouri State Highway Patrol exemplifies the Patrol's need and ability to change with the times. From the first class of recruits being trained outside the agency, the Missouri State Highway Patrol Training Division now provides centralized training programs at the Law Enforcement Academy in Jefferson City. As this accounting illustrates, much of this training is provided to agencies other than the Patrol. The division also prepares, conducts, and coordinates continuing education, management training rule, and recertification courses in decentralized locations throughout the state. The Academy is an approved peace officer training center under Chapter 590, RSMo. As such it provides certified basic and career enhancement courses to any law enforcement officer upon proper application and payment of appropriate fees. Through 2005, nearly 2,750 Patrol recruits and more than 40,000 members of other law enforcement agencies have

received training from the Missouri State Highway Patrol. Additionally, the Food Service Section has prepared and served more than two million meals since the Academy doors opened 35 years ago.

When discussing dramatic changes during his tenure, Capt. Biram pointed to increased state-mandated training requirements that have taxed the training delivery system. "Training became more decentralized in order to meet these increased demands, and unfortunately, consistency has diminished," he said. Capt. Biram added, "Personnel concerns about the lack of consistency in decentralized training programs and the availability of new delivery options are providing the impetus for change."

So, what is the future of police training? As with the rest of the world, everything is linked directly to computers and technology. As retired Captains Corbin and Baker pointed out, this is a technical age where it is impossible for training and budget cycles to keep up. To ensure success, however, the Patrol must be able to train troopers and civilian support personnel to meet the demand of this new era. How is this to be done? Capt. Biram sees the Patrol using "a combination of web-based, decentralized, and centralized training programs to better equip our employees with their training needs. Training can no longer be provided in a cookie-cutter fashion where all employees receive the same exact training. Ideally, training should be aimed at specific needs areas, so individual employees' abilities are meeting their job requirements."

2006

In 2006, the Academy graduated 33 new troopers. The 85th Class began training on January 9, and graduated July 14, 2006.

For the first time in 2006, the division offered web-based training via the Internet for five continuing education classes (First Responder/CPR lecture, Bias-based Profiling Issues, New Laws, Terrorist Bombing Awareness, and Hazardous Materials). A contract was entered into with the Missouri Police Chiefs Association and their Virtual Learning & Educational Training Academy (VLETA) to provide this service.

The following is a list of past and present training directors.

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|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| Captain M. Barry Lindsey | 2006 - Present |
| Captain J.D. Biram | 2000 - 2006 |
| Captain B. Chris Baker | 1992 - 2000 |
| Captain William B. Darnell | 1991 - 1992 |
| Captain G. Paul Corbin | 1986 - 1991 |
| Captain Charles D. Whitehead | 1979 - 1986 |
| Captain James H. Dickson | 1971 - 1979 |
| Lieutenant Dale Crites | 1969 - 1971 |
| Sergeant William D. Searce | 1967 - 1971 |
| Lieutenant Walter Snyder Jr. | 1957 - 1969 |
| Lieutenant Colonel Kenneth K. Johnson | 1941 - 1953 |

